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June 29, 2007

HAND DELIVER

Donna L. Gaffigan —Case Manager Bureau of Case Management New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection 401 East State Street Trenton, New Jersey 08625



RE:

Melon Leasing Corporation 109-113 Jacobus Avenue Kearny, Hudson County, New Jersey NJDEP Program Interest ID: 001834 Remedial Investigation Report

Dear Ms. Gaffigan:

On behalf of Melon Leasing Corporation, AccuTech Environmental Services, Inc. (AccuTech) submits the Remedial Investigation Report for the above referenced facility. Pursuant to our telephone conversation of June 28, 2007, the RIR is being submitted without the required Report Certification, as Mr. Moscatello, the President of Melon Leasing Corporation has been unavailable to sign the certification. It is anticipated that the Certification will be signed and sent directly to you early next week. Your accommodation of this matter is greatly appreciated.

If you should have any questions regarding this RIR, please do not hesitate to contact either me or Bret Fischer at (732) 739-6444.

Sincerely,

7.4. Davis
Thomas H. Davis
Senior Associate

cc. William Moscatello, Melon Leasing Corporation Brian E. Fleisig, Esq.; Pearce, Fleisig, LLC

REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT

Melon Leasing Corporation 109-113 Jacobus Avenue Block 289 Lot 15/15R Kearny, Hudson County, New Jersey Program Interest No. 001834

Prepared for:

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President

June 29, 2007

REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT

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REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT

Melon Leasing Corporation 109-113 Jacobus Avenue Block 289 Lot 15/15R Kearny, Hudson County, New Jersey Program Interest No. 001834

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Melon Leasing Corporation 109-113 Jacobus Avenue Block 289 Lot 15/15R Kearny, Hudson County, New Jersey Program Interest No. 001834

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

AccuTech Environmental Services, Inc. (AccuTech) was retained by Melon Leasing Corporation to prepare a Remedial Investigation Report (RIR) for their 109-113 Jacobus Avenue, Kearny, Hudson County New Jersey property. Figure 1 is a 7.5-minute topographic map section, which depicts the location of the Melon Leasing Corporation property (herein referred to as the Melon Leasing property. A Remedial Investigation Workplan (RIW), dated August 22, 2006 was approved by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) on March 22, 2007 (letter included as Appendix 1), and this RIR has been completed in accordance with the NJDEP approved RIW.

A Preliminary Assessment Report was prepared by Sadat Associates, Inc. in May 2000 that details the history of the Melon Leasing property. A brief overview of the Melon Leasing property, as taken from Sadat's Preliminary Assessment is provided below.

According to the chain of title for the site, discussions with Melon Leasing Corporation personnel, and a review of the May 2000 *Preliminary Assessment Report*, the following chronology of ownership and operations was developed for the property:

Table 1
Ownership & Occupancy History

Owner:	Dates:
Melon Leasing Corporation	2000 - Present
PSE&G	1924 – 2000
The Holland Company	Unknown - 1924
Edward F. Terry Manufacturing Company (Lot 15R only)	Unknown – 2000
Newark Meadows Improvement Corporation (Lot 15R only)	Unknown – 2000
Occupant:	
Melon Leasing Corporation	1981 – Present
Other Tenants:	
Guaranteed Overnight Delivery, general trucking	1987 – 1998
William Scotsman, Inc office trailer parking	January 1995 - November 1995
Paco Trucking Co., Inc., general trucking, trailer parking	1998 – 1999
US Xpress, Inc., general trucking	1998 - ~2004
Communications Construction Group, Inc., office, trailer parking	1998 - 1999
Quality Services of New Jersey, general trucking	1999 - ~2004
CSX Real Property, container storage	1999 - ~2004
Warren R. & Virginia Disch, barge mooring (Lot 15R only)	1981 – Present
VC Transport, Inc. Container Trailer Parking	2004 - Present

The Melon Leasing property is used primarily as a utility right-of-way for overhead electric wires, underground liquid petroleum pipelines, and underground fiber optic lines. In addition, Melon Leasing Corporation leases portions of the property to various trucking and other companies for tractor trailer parking and office trailer storage. In accordance with the Certificate of Occupancy issued by Kearny for the Melon Leasing property, all trailers and/or other containers stored at the property are empty. Prior to this usage, S&W Waste used a portion of the Melon Leasing property for parking and operated a Quality Assurance dock in the northeast corner of the property in the area currently occupied by temporary office trailers.

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

2.1 Location of Site and Vicinity Characteristics

The Melon Leasing property is located at Block 289, Lots 15 and 1 5R on Jacobus Avenue in Kearny, Hudson County, New Jersey, and consists of an undeveloped parcel used for truck parking and staging of temporary office trailers. The street address is 109-113 Jacobus Avenue, Kearny, New Jersey, 07032. The Melon Leasing property was assigned ISRA Case #99347, as identified in the January 16, 2000 Remediation Agreement signed by Melon Leasing Corporation.

The Melon Leasing property consists of an undeveloped, 7.87-acre parcel with four temporary office trailers in the northeast corner and several tractor trailer parking areas. A paved walkway leads to the office trailers. A small guard house is located in the center of the eastern edge of the Melon Leasing property. Five large steel towers supporting power lines are present along the southern boundary of the Melon Leasing property, and a Hess underground petroleum pipeline right-of-way exists in the northern portion of the property. The Melon Leasing property is bounded to the north by MAC, to the east by Jacobus Avenue and trailer / container parking areas, to the south by S&W Waste, Inc., and to the west by the Passaic River. The northern, southern, and eastern boundaries of the Melon Leasing property are contained by a chain link fence.

The Melon Leasing property is currently used both as a utility right-of-way and as a tractor trailer staging area with minor office functions. The majority of the Melon Leasing property has been paved, as needed overtime, using asphalt millings. Areas beneath the electrical towers are unpaved. In addition, an area of black sandy soil adjacent to the Passaic River has not been paved. A barrier consisting of concrete debris has been placed along the western edge of the Melon Leasing property to prevent tractor trailers from entering the river. General land use in the vicinity of the property is heavy industrial/commercial. The Melon Leasing property is located approximately 1/2 mile east of the New Jersey Turnpike, (northeast of Exit 15E), and 1/4 mile north of the Pulaski Skyway.

2.2 Geology and Topography

The Melon Leasing property is located in the Triassic Lowlands of the Piedmont Province, one of the six provinces included in the Appalachian Highlands physiographic region. The Piedmont Province in New Jersey coincides, for the most part, with the area of Triassic age rocks known as the Newark Supergroup. The formations of the Newark Supergroup comprise a thick sequence of non-marine deposits that accumulated in a rift valley during a phase of the opening of the Atlantic Ocean.

Diabase sills are found interbedded with or intruding the sediments. Most of the topography of the area is due to the outcropping of the diabase or the erosion of the softer sedimentary rock in between. The bedrock underlying the Melon Leasing property consists of the Brunswick Formation (Widmer, 1959). Overlying the bedrock are unconsolidated sediments of Pleistocene and Recent Epochs. The Pleistocene age sediments were deposited by glaciers and glacial melt waters. Recent sediments were and are presently being deposited by streams, such as the adjacent Passaic River.

The Brunswick Formation is the youngest member of the Newark Supergroup. Most of the formation is very fine-grained, thin-bedded, bright-red to reddish-brown shale. In the Newark area, the rocks tend to increase in coarseness toward the northeast in north Newark; the rocks are principally sandstone with interbedded shale (Herpers and Barksdale, 1951).

At the close of the Triassic time, the entire Newark group was tilted towards the northwest. In the process, they were faulted and greatly fractured. Numerous well-developed fractures intersect the Brunswick Formation at high angles to bedding, parallel to it, and at intermediate angles. The total thickness of the Triassic age bedrock in the Newark area is unknown but is estimated at about 6,000 to 7,000 feet (Herpers and Barksdale, 1951), Bedrock was first encountered at a depth of approximately 60 feet at the Syncon Resins property located just south of the S&W site which bounds the Melon Leasing property to the south.

The Pleistocene deposits are of glacial origin. They are predominantly till (a mixture of unconsolidated, unstratified, heterogenous mixture of clay, boulders, and sand) and glacial drift (sand and gravel) that has been sorted and stratified by the action of glacial waters. The character of the Pleistocene deposits varies greatly in the Newark area, but in general, they consist of stratified materials with interbedded lenses of till in the eastern part of the area (Herpers and Barksdale, 1951).

The Recent deposits are found mainly in the tidal marshes or meadowlands along the Passaic River and bordering Newark Bay. They consist primarily of unconsolidated mud and silt with inclusions of peat and other organic materials. Occasional lenses of sand and gravel are also found. They are deposited on top of the Pleistocene sediments by the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers

and by smaller streams flowing across the urea. The recent deposits range from a feather edge to 35 feet in thickness (Herpers and Barksdale, 1951).

Much of the Newark Area, including Kearny Point, contains a significant amount of historic fill which had been applied to raise the grade of the natural land surface. The New Jersey Historic Fill Map series, specifically Map HFM-53, is a USGS Quadrangle map that depicts the Kearny Point area, including the Melon Leasing property as areas of known Historic Fill. Fill material at the S&W site just south of the Melon Leasing property, and at the Melon Leasing property have been found to contain cinders, glass, ceramic, brick, coal, wood, concrete, asphalt, and various gravels, sands, silts, and clays. These materials often contain elevated levels of specific compounds as referenced in Table 4-2 of the TRSR.

Based on soil boring logs from the S&W Waste, Inc. site and the soil borings advanced at the Melon Leasing property surficial deposits in the area consist of poorly sorted medium to coarse sand with some fine gravel and intermittent layers of silts and clays. These deposits were observed to extend to a depth ranging between 4 and 8 feet, and may contain up to approximately five feet of fill material. Under this sand and fill layer is gray-black silty clay which grades to a highly plastic clay at 11 to 12 feet below ground surface, extending to a depth of approximately 20 feet below ground surface (bgs). Beneath this clay is a 10-foot medium sand layer, overlying a deep silty clay/very fine sand layer. Bedrock has been encountered in the region (Syncon property) at approximately 60 feet bgs.

The topography of the Melon Leasing property is level and located at less than 10 feet above sea level. A very slight slope towards the Passaic River was observed. The Federal Insurance Administration has indicated that all or a portion of the Melon Leasing property is located in a special or moderate flood hazard area.

2.3 Hydrogeology/Hydrology

The Brunswick Formation contains the bedrock aquifer beneath the Melon Leasing property. For all practical purposes, the Brunswick Formation is an impermeable rock, but is however a generally reliable source of small to moderate supplies of groundwater. Water is derived from cracks and fissures, whether they are joints, bedding planes, or faults. Virtually all groundwater in the formation occurs in the fractures in the weathered zone.

The Pleistocene deposits are a major aquifer in the area. Under favorable circumstances, they yield water in substantial quantities. They also act to recharge the underlying bedrock aquifer in the Brunswick Formation.

The recent deposits, which form the shallow aquifer at the Melon Leasing property, are of minor importance hydrogeologically, as their permeability is relatively low. Their main importance is as a barrier to salt water contamination of the underlying Pleistocene deposits.

Groundwater near the Melon Leasing property was investigated as part of a Remedial Investigation completed by Sadat Associates, Inc. in April 1995 for the S&W facility just south of the Melon Leasing property. As stated previously in this report, S&W Waste leased a portion of the Melon Leasing property, which was used for the former QA Dock. Information provided in that Remedial Investigation Report showed that the local direction of groundwater flow is to the west, towards the Passaic River, while the regional groundwater flow direction is to the south, towards the confluence of the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers. Groundwater in the area has been found extremely close to the ground surface, and may contain various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds above New Jersey's *Groundwater Quality Standards* due to a regional groundwater contamination problem in the South Kearny area.

The Melon Leasing property is situated on Kearny Point, between the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers. The Passaic forms the western boundary of the Melon Leasing property; the Hackensack is located approximately 1 mile east of the center of the Melon Leasing property. The confluence of these two rivers is approximately 1.5 miles south of the Melon Leasing property. As noted above, the Melon Leasing property is within a special or moderate flood hazard area. A review of the National Wetlands Inventory map for the Melon Leasing property indicated no wetlands on the property.

3.0 AREAS OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN

Based on discussions with Melon Leasing Corporation personnel and information obtained from the *Preliminary Assessment Report* (May 2000), the following potential areas of concern were identified at the Melon Leasing property. The NJDEP subsequently commented on these AOC's in the NJDEP's May 22, 2006 correspondence. Each AOC was discussed in the August 22, 2006 RIW.

Area A: Former S&W Waste, Inc. – Quality Assurance Dock

Area B: Site-wide Surficial Debris
 Area C: Site-wide Historic Fill

Area D: Former Surface Water Discharge from S&W Waste, Inc.

Area E: Hess Pipeline

3.1 Area A: Former S&W Waste, Inc. -Quality Assurance Dock

From approximately 1984 through 1989, S&W Waste, Inc. leased a portion of the Melon Leasing property. It should be noted that S&W Waste, Inc., has since been sold and now operates under the name of Clean Earth. Clean Earth does not use the Melon Leasing Property. S&W Waste, Inc. used the leased portion of the Melon Leasing property for parking, and also installed a Quality Assurance Dock ("QA dock") in the northeast corner. This dock consisted of a semi-portable assembly of four 8x40 foot standard steel frame flatbed trailers fastened together to form a 16 x 80-foot dock. The dock was surfaced with ½-inch plywood. The dock was used as a location for the collection of samples of incoming waste prior to its treatment or disposal by S&W. The entire potential area of concern is limited to a small area of approximately 40 by 100 feet.

In May 1988, NJDEP required that the QA dock be properly closed and that a new dock be constructed on S&W's primary facility on Lots 14 and 14A. As part of the closure, a sampling plan which indicated the collection 10 samples for TCL/TAL analyses was reviewed as part of the May 2000 *Preliminary Assessment*. Apparently, eight samples were collected around the dock in September 1989, and the closure report was apparently filed on August 27, 1991.

In correspondence dated September 9, 1991, the NJDEP's Hazardous Waste Regulation Element indicated that "delisting of S&W's old quality control dock can only take place after the soil contamination in the area of this unit has been remediated to a level acceptable to the Department." It is unclear what specific contaminants were being referred to by the NJDEP. A few weeks later, on October 7, 1991, the NJDEP indicated that the case was being transferred to the NJDEP's Bureau of Planning and Assessment.

As noted by a representative of Melon Leasing Corporation, in 1986, a spill of approximately 5 gallons of paint or resin occurred in the area of the former QA dock. As a follow-up to this spill, soil samples were apparently collected which indicated the presence of dioxins and furans. While a report of this sampling event could not be found, laboratory data pages within the file indicate that on April 1, 1991, 4 samples collected in this area show the presence of dioxins and furans at levels above that which the NJDEP would ordinarily permit to remain on-site. A revised summary of this data was presented in Appendix 2 of the RIW, as requested in the NJDEP's May 22, 2006 correspondence. No actions regarding the spill, including remediation and/or regulatory follow-up, were identified.

The RIW proposed collection of samples from locations around the former QA dock with soil samples to be collected from two separate intervals in an attempt to attain vertical delineation. The proposed sampling was approved by the NJDEP in the March 22, 2007 RIW Approval and implemented during field work on the week of April 3, 4 and 5, 2007.

During field work conducted on April 4, 2007, Ms. Donna Gaffigan of the NJDEP informed AccuTech that she suspected that some of the contamination detected in previous sampling at the former QC Dock was migrating from the adjoining property to the north, and identified the former operations on that site as National Naphthalene Company, and National Chlorine Chemical Company. This information is consistent with information provided in the Preliminary Assessment Report. In addition, Mr. William Moscatello, the president of Melon Leasing Corporation, informed AccuTech that prior the period that S&W Waste leased the Melon Leasing property, the adjoining property to the north was occupied by a company that produced mothballs. The production of mothballs includes the use of naphthalene and/or 1,4-Dichlorobenzene. According to Mr. Moscatello, bulk rail cars were brought in along the rail spur along the north property boundary of the Melon Leasing property, and off loaded into storage tanks adjacent to the property boundary. A summary of the soil sampling laboratory analytical results and a discussion of the potential linkage of these chemicals and the compounds identified during the soil sampling program will be discussed in Sections 5 and 6 of this RIR.

3.2 Area B: Site-Wide Surficial Debris

Debris has been observed at the Melon Leasing property, including several tires, pallets, cardboard, and windblown litter. Melon Leasing Corporation has indicated; however, that as a condition of the leases executed with its tenants, cleanup of debris within the leased areas is required, and failure to do so results in deductions from the security deposits and subsequent cleanup by Melon. As of the preparation date of this report, it has been reported that much if not all of the surficial debris has been removed. No further actions relative to the surface debris has been proposed at this time. Also, none of the observed debris appears to present a threat to the environment or human health, and this condition does not represent an area of concern.

The RIW proposed no further investigation of this AOC, which was approved by the NJDEP in the march 22, 2007 RIW Approval.

3.3 Area C: Site-Wide Historic Fill

It is known that in the vicinity of the Melon Leasing property, specifically at the S&W Waste, Inc. and Syncon Resins sites to the south, historic fill was used to grade the land. It is therefore suspected that fill is present on Melon Leasing property as well.

An investigation of historic fill was performed at the S&W Waste site at Lots 14 and 14A in 1995 as part of a Remedial Investigation. The results of the investigation showed that metals and semi-volatile organic compounds in the soil appear to be attributable to background levels in the South Kearny area and/are associated with the historic fill used to grade that site. This conclusion was supported using statistical analyses presented in the April 1995 Remedial Investigation Report, on-site and background soil sampling data, well logs, and evaluations of historic site use. It is presumed that the same conclusions regarding historic fill may be true of the Melon Leasing property, Lot 15/15K, which is immediately adjacent to the S&W Waste facility.

In addition to the above, the TCL / TAL samples collected near the QA dock in September 1989 identify the presence of semi-volatile organic compounds and metals which could be attributable to historic fill.

The RIW proposed sampling the entire site in order to delineate the extent of Historic fill across the Melon Leasing property. The proposed sampling was approved by the NJDEP in the March 22, 2007 RIW Approval and implemented during field work on the week of April 3, 4 and 5, 2007. A discussion and summary of the laboratory analytical results of the Historic Fill investigation is included in Section 5 of this RIR.

3.4 Area D: Former Surface Water Discharge from S&W Waste, Inc.

During an NJDEP inspection of S&W Waste, Inc. on September 26, 1985, it was reported that rainwater with an oily sheen was observed "rushing through the main gate to the adjacent PSE&G lot and sinking there into the ground." As a result, a Notice of Violation was issued for violation of NJAC 7:1E-4.7(c)1. A December 30, 1985 NJDEP memorandum indicated that S&W Waste would be required to collect rainwater as a condition of their permit (Part B Submittal).

Melon Leasing Corporation reported that shortly after the above event, the drainage conditions at S&W Waste were modified to prevent storm water flow onto the PSE&G property. These modifications include grading, lining, and capping the S&W Waste property in this area. The grading included elevating, pitching, and paving the driveway through the main gate such that all storm water would drain back towards the S&W Waste property. General Permit #NJ0121525 was also put in place by S&W to address the storm water. However, even at the time of the reported violation, storm water on the S&W site had been directed to a storm water basin and, when necessary, pumped and disposed at the DuPont facility in Southern New Jersey. This storm water, which consisted of run-off from traffic areas only (non-processing areas), was non-hazardous and complied with the permit limits set in Dupont's approval #2551 for acceptance of the water. The flow onto the PSE&G site observed in September 1985 was due to unusually high amounts of precipitation which resulted in an overflow of the basin.

As noted above, the discharge from S&W Waste no longer exists, and the potentially affected area of the PSE&G site near the main gate has been graded and paved. As such, an ongoing source of potentially contaminated storm water does not exist, and grading of this area may have mitigated any impacts to this area, if such impacts in fact occurred.

The RIW proposed collection of soil samples from four locations around the former surface water discharge location. The proposed sampling was approved by the NJDEP in the March 22, 2007 RIW Approval and implemented during field work on the week of April 3, 4 and 5, 2007. A discussion and summary of the laboratory analytical results of the former Surface Water Discharge location investigation is included in Section 5 of this RIR.

3.5 Area E: Hess Pipeline

Two (2) underground pipelines operated by Amerada Hess are present along the northern portion of the Melon Leasing property. An NJDEP inspection report dated June 4, 1986, reported that soils excavated near the pipeline were observed to have "a strong odor of coal tar or naphthalene-like product," and the issue was referred to NJDEP-BEERA as a potential coal gas site. No follow-up regarding this issue was identified in NJDEP or client files. A November 6, 1989 inspection noted "a pool of rain water with a heavy layer of black oily substance on the middle-northern area of PSE&G's lot." This spill was cleaned during the NJDEP's inspection, but the source of the spill was not identified, and no samples were apparently collected.

Because these pipelines are the responsibility of Amerada Hess, they are not considered a Melon Leasing Corporation area of concern. The RIW proposed no further investigation of this AOC, which was approved by the NJDEP in the march 22, 2007 RIW Approval.

APPENDIX 3
LABORATORY DATA SUMMARIES

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Table 3
OA Dock Soil Samples – BNA Analysis 4/3/07

				>	A DUCK	Con Dan	A DUCK Some Samples - DIAM Amarysis 4/3/0	INT WING	LYSIS 4/ C.	``					
Sample ID	0A-1A	0A-1B	QA-2A	QA-2B	QA-3A	QA-3B	QA-4A	QA-4B	QA-5A	QA-5B	QA-6A	0A-6B	RDCSCC	NRDCSCC	JJSMSI
Depth	0.5-1.0	2.5-3.0	3.5-4.0	7.5-8.0	2.0-2.5	3.5-4.0	3.5-4.0	7.5-8.0	3.0-3.5	3.5-4.0	3.5-4.0	7.5-8.0			
Phenol	S	1.28 j	GN	QN	GN	1.68	GN	GN.	QN	QN	2.09 j	QN.	10000	10000	50
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	S	44.2	CHECK TO THE PERSON OF THE PER	17.5 j	S	59.1	14.5	.387 j	76.2	.239 j	18.2	150	5100	10000	100
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	QX	63.2	53,000	281	Ð	242	43.1	2.18	1,200	.97 j	57.7	2,710	570	10000	001
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	S	7.66	14,900	221	<u>S</u>	061	41.5	3.68	439	j 686.	79.3	1,300	2100	10000	50
2-Methylphenol	QN	Ð	ΩÑ	QN	Q.	2.78	GZ	QN	QN	QN	QN	GN	2800	10000	æ
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	GN	34.9	GN	13.9 j	S	42.9	7.77	.401 j	54.9 j	.922 j	50.4	107	89	1200	001
2,4-Dichlorophenol	QN	S	26.3 j	QN.	S	2.76	Ð	GN	S	QN.	4.19	QN	170	3100	10
Naphthalene	QN	24.2	53,500	466	£	149	2.73 j	12	6,240	2.89	32.7	7,250	230	4200	100
2-Methylnaphthalene	QN	GN	262	33.2	GN	2.22	GN	.134 j	16.4 j		5.53	44.9 j	NCS	NCS	NCS
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	QN	1.99 j	250	13.6 j	Q.	4.15	QN	GN	QN	QΝ	34.1	QN	62	270	10
Accnaphthylene	S	S	CZ	Q	GN		CZ	S	GN	GN	GN	Œ	NCS	NCS	NCS
Acenaphthene	QN	Q.	Ê	31	GR	.88	Ð	.276 j	Ð	Ð	QN	QN	3400	10000	100
Dibenzofuran	ΩÑ	ΩŽ	47.6 j	23.4	CZ	2.43	GN	.252.	ON ON	GN	21.4 j	ON	NCS	NCS	NCS
Fluorene	ΩŽ	QN.	Ê	32.3	Q.	1.09 j	QN	.360	ON	ON	ND	QN	2300	10000	100
Hexachlorobenzene	228	121	456	38	QN.	991	5.21 j	GN	251	.421 j	3.51	142	99.	2	100
Pentachlorophenol	GN	S	89.1 j	9.14	ίΝ	.528 j	GN	.423 j	CIN	ND	14	Œ	9	24	100
Phenanthrene	GN	QN	57.1.j	125	Q.	9	Q	3.27	GN	.354 j	5.09	QN	NCS	NCS	NCS
Anthracene	ΩN	Œ	G	31.1	É	3.1	QZ	1.25	GN	QN	CIN.	GN	10000	10000	100
Carbazole	Ê	GN	QN	Q	ON	. 78 j	GN.	GZ	QN	QN	QN	Q	NCS	NCS	NCS
Fluoranthene	.281	QN.	S	87.5	2.15 j	7.45	2.19 j	3.9	GN	1.17	6.07	Œ	2300	00001	100
Pyrene	.292	QN	CN CN	6.62	2.11 j	9.65	2.29 j	3.6	ΩN	1.23	6.44	QN	1700	10000	100
Benzo(a)Anthracene	.20 j	QN.	ON.	34.1	1.28 j	3.54	1.54 j	1.64	Q.	.807 j	2.72 j	æ	6.	4	500
Chrysene	.235 j	GZ	Q.	25.3	ΩŽ	3.87	GZ	1.3	QN CN	. §87 j	2.91 j	Ð	6	40	200
Bis(2Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	PN	g	QN	ΩŽ	QN.	1.24 j	1.21 j	QN	QN	QN	QN	Q	49	210	001
Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	239 j	æ	QN.	16.7 j	S	3.43	1.71	1.07	QN	1.22	2.29 j	GN	6.	4	50
Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	289	QN	ΩN	29.3	GN	3.27	1.7	1.17	QN	1.18	2.64 j	g	6	4	500
Benzo(a)Pyrene	.244	QN	QN.	24.4	1.22 j	3.36	1.85 j	1.14	ΩN	.775 j	2.08 j	Q	99:	99:	2
Indeno(1,2,3-CD)Pyrene	GN	QN.	CZ	9.79 j	Q	181	ON	.478 j	S	.675	1.28 j	S	6.	4	200
Dibenz(A,h)Anthracene	Q	Q.	Q.	QN	QN	QN	QZ	ON	Q	Q	ON O	QN	99:	99:	001
Benzo(g,h,i)Perylene	Ê	Q	ΩŽ	9.4 j	ŝ	1,92	GN	.534 j	Q	.712 j	1.11 j	£	NCS	NCS	NCS
TIC's	1.77 j	211 j	4490 j	417.9 j	4.78 j	193.18 j	39.53 j	9.68	179.4	4.33 j	159.1 j	263 j			

Table 3 - Continued

	IGWSC	NCS	NCS	NCS	NCS	NCS	SON	SON	SS	SZ	NCS	NCS	NCS	SON	
	NRDCSCC	4100	20	2	001	9100	009	2400	009	340	3100	2	1500	270	
	RDCSCC	110	20	2	39	240	009	250	400	14	63	2	1500	14	
	QA-6B 7.5-8.0	QN	QN	QN.	QN	QN	9.83	1.54	56	77.4	QN	QN	QN	.708	
7	QA-6A 3.5-4.0	GN.	9.59	.298	GN	5.78	10.3	6.53	81.8	33.2	4.51	QN.	8.61	.392	,
QA Dock Soil Samples - PPM-13 Analysis 4/3/07	QA-5B 3.5-4.0	GN	5.74	QN	GN	5.06	5.65	2.82	230	49	Q	GN	9.12	691.	7
-13 Anal	QA-5A 3.0-3.5	GN	5.01	308	OZ.	49.6	89.3	26.8	710	865	Ð	GZ	294	4.39	
S - PPM.	QA-4B 7.5-8.0	GN	QN	QN	QX.	17	2.82	3.17	5.64	30.5	S	Ê	2.19	S	,
Sample	QA-4A 3.5-4.0	GN	9.11	196.	ON	59.4	53.6	35.9	159	272	QN	S	182	1.62	
Oock Soil	QA-3B 3.5-4.0	ON	28.8	.653	1.41	191	108	31.9	647	753	GN	CIN	283	2.38	
S S	QA-3A 2.0-2.5	GN	3.57	.289	SE OR	48.9	94.1	35.6	81.8	S	GN	Œ	156	.222	
	QA-2B 7.5-8.0	GN	8: -	Ē	S	2.79	2.15	1.57	23.1	41.1	Q	S	3.05	691	
	OA-2A 3.5-4.0	GN	10.5	7.66	S	49.6	273	388	1210	1250	S	3.28	620	8.51	
W. Delicon	QA-1B 2.5-3.0	QN	7.64	1.36	S	41.6	101	104	2540	352	Q	ŝ	273	4.24	
	QA-1A 0.5-1.0	GN	2.52	.487	CZ	20.5	49	18.8	26.4	S	Q	GR	51.6	Q	
	Sample ID Depth	Silver	Arsenic	Beryllium	Cadmium	Chromium	Copper	Nickel	Lead	Antimony	Selenium	Thallium	Zinc	Mercury	

Laboratory Analytical Results Summary -Dioxins & Furans 4/3/2007

NJDEP Soil Cleanup Criteria (ppb)	Controlled	20	0,2	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	Property of the last of the la
NJDEP Soil C	Uncontrolled		_		-	_	_	,,,,,,,	-	-		_	-	_	-	-	-	
Toxicity Equivalence Factor		_ _	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.01	0.0003	0.1	0.03	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	10.0	10.0	0.0003	
TEF adjusted results (ppb)		2.84	0 209	0.438	0.284	0.162	0.01419	0.615	0.978	25.11	8.86	17.4	4.48	9.1	41.3	609.0	2.859	4
Results adjusted TEP adjusted to ppb results (ppb)	200	2.04	2.09	4.38	2.84	16.2	47.3	6.15	32.6	83.7	886	174	44.8	. 91	4130	6.09	9530	,
QA-3B L2277607-6 soil dioxin/furan	0000	2890	2090	4380	2840	16200	47300	6150	32600	83700	000886	174000	44800	00091	4130000	00609	9530000	·
TEF adjusted results (ppb)	1 23	2.97	0.353	1.11	3.14	0.346	0.01935	1.85	11.25	188.4								-
Results adjusted to ppb	1.30	2.97	3.53	Ξ	31.4	34.6	64.5	18.5	375	628								
QA-2B 1.2277607-4 soil dioxin/faran	1330	2970	3530	11100	31400	34600	64500	18500	375000	628000	ON	GN	G	ND	GN	QN	GN	
TEF adjusted results (ppb)	3.03	4.78	0.399	1,06	4.39	0.327	0.02235	2.03	5.01	167.7	1270	140	26.3	12.6	321	89.9	22.71	
Results TEF adjustec adjusted to ppb results (ppb)	3.02	4.78	3.99	10.6	43.9	32.7	74.5	20.3	191	559	12700	1400	263	126	32100	899	75700	
QA-2A L2277607-3 soil dioxin/furan	3020	4780	3990	10600	43900	32700	74500	20300	167000	559000	12700000	1400000	263000	126000	32100000	000899	75700000	
TEF adjusted results (ppb)	85 F	9.45	0.58	1.08	1.03	0.445	0.02565	æ. T	3.3	52.2	188	41.1	9.01	3.02	73.8	1.05	3.66	
Results TEF adjusted adjusted to ppb results (ppb)	4 58	9.45	5.8	10.8	10.3	44.5	85.5	81	110	174	1880	114	106	30.2	7380	105	12200	
QA-1B L2277607-2 soil dioxin/furan	(pg/g) 4580	9450	5800	10800	10300	44500	85500	18000	000011	174000	1880000	411000	106000	30200	7386000	105000	12200000	,
Sample ID: Lab ID: Matrix: Analysis:	2.3.7.8-TCDD	1,2,3,7,8-PeCDD	1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDD	1,2,3,6,7,8-ffxCDD	1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDD	1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD	ocoo	2,3,7,8-TCDF	1,2,3,7,8-PeCDF	2,3,4,7,8-PeCDF	1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDF	1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDF	2,3,4,6,7,8-HxCDF	1,2,3,7,8,9-11xCDF	1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDF	1,2,3,4,7,8,9-HpCDF	OCDF	

(italicized results are estimated values)

pg/g -parts per trillion

ND -not detected above method detection limits ppb -parts per billion

TEF -toxicity equivalence factor (WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION 2005)

NIDEP Soil Cleanup Criteria 202 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2 2 2 2 Uncontrolled Toxicity Equivalence 0.01 0.0003 0.0 0.01 -0 0.03 0 0.1 0.0 0.1 TEF adjusted results (ppb) 0.476 0.921 0.474 0.887 1.173 37.8 109 2.09 35.8 0.58 2.352 0.361 0.024 18.9 5.76 Results adjusted to ppb 4.37 7.86 4.76 9.21 4.74 36.1 8.87 39.1 126 1090 681 57.6 20.9 3580 58 7840 80 L2277607-12 dioxin/furan 3580000 58000 7840000 7860 4760 9210 4740 36100 8870 39100 126000 1090000 (bg/g) 20900 80000 189000 57600 4370 soil TEF adjusted results (ppb) 0.02139 0.2496 0.482 0.281 Results adjusted to ppb 0.832 48.2 71.3 2.81 L2277607-11 dioxin/furan 832 2810 48200 ND soil 888 S ŝ g 9 € ŝ g TEF adjusted results (ppb) 0.494 0.0318 0.688 1.3 1.34 2.286 62.7 10.3 3.72 67.1 1.09 4.44 38.1 661 adjusted to ppb Results 14800 13.4 76.2 209 1990 901 6.88 46.4 37.2 901 13 381 1.2277607-9 dioxin/furan 209000 1990000 103000 11500 13000 (pg/g) 49400 106000 13400 76200 381000 6450 0889 37200 soil TEF adjusted results (ppb) 0.2256 0.328 7.46 0.127 0.378 0.127 19.1 3.75 1.01 adjusted to ppb Results 3.28 746 12.7 1260 8.22 1.27 7.52 37.5 10.1 2 181 QA-4A L2277607-7 dioxin/furan 191000 746000 37500 7520 17000 10100 (B/8d) 8220 3280 soil 2,3,4,7,8-PcCDF 1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDF 1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD 1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDF 1,2,3,4,7,8,9-HpCDF 1,2,3,6,7,8-14xCDD 1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDF 1,2,3,4,7,8-UxCDD 1,2,3,7,8,9-flxCDF 1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDD 2,3,4,6,7,8-11xCDF 1,2,3,7,8-PeCDD 1,2,3,7,8-PeCDF 2,3,7,8-TCDD 2,3,7,8-TCDF Sample ID: Analysis: Matrix: Lab ID: 9000 OCDF Units:

(italicized results are estimated values)

pg/g -parts per trillion

ppb -parts per billion ND -not detected above method detection limits TEF -tuxicity equivalence factor (WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION 2005)

Table 4

Historical Fill Soil Samples - PAH Analysis 4/3/07 - 4/5/07

			A A.	THE PARTY OF THE P	TIOC THE	Samily Mes	THE CONTROLL AND THE ANGLES OF		10/0/4 - 10/0/4	/ 0 /c/≥					
Sample 10	HS-1	11S-2	HS-3	HS-4	HS-5	HS-6	118-7	11S-8	6-811	115-10	11-511	118.12	Jua	Sugar	MOI
Depth	4.0-4.5	4.0-4.5	4.5-5.0	3.5-4.0	5.0-5.5	4.5-5.0	3.0-3.5	3.0-3.5	3.0-3.5	3.5-4.0	2.5-3.0	3.5.4.0	SCC	200	5
Naphthalene	1.99	0.674 j	0.40	0.465 J	1.69.1	86.4	0.457 i	0.421 i	0.622 i	0.072 i	0.674	0.146 i	230	4200	18
2-Methylnaphthalene	0.19 J	0.359 j	0.1	QN	0.318 j	2.64 i	0.141	0.152	0.054	0.063	0 447 ;	0.034	NCS	257 257	NICe
Acenaphthylene	0.02 J	Ē	0.317 j	G	2.08 j	- GR	0.499	0.314 i	0.847	0.068	0 420 i	0 141 i	NCS	NCs	NCS
Acenaphthene	QN	0.087 j	0.214 j	CZ	0.923 j	0.676	0.897	1.01	0.124 i	0.043 i	1.330 i	GZ	3400	10000	3 8
Fluorene	0.055J	0.087 j	0.209 j	Œ	1.26 j	1.42 j	1.15	1.12	0.222 J	0.045	1019	0.0289	2300	00001	8
Phenanthrene	0.41 j	0.497 j	2.41	2.77 j	4.63	5.51	11.8	16.6	3.22	0.459	15.8	0.273 i	NCS	NCS	NCS.
Anthracene	0.15 j	0.203 j	0.753 j	1.04 j	60.9	1.81	3.19 j	3.25	1.47	0.126 j	3.86	0.127 i	10000	10000	8
Fluoranthene	0.388 j	0.496 j	5.03	5.95 j	45.4	4.98	17	18.9	13.1	0.839	21.4	1.12	2300	00001	8 8
Pyrene	0.579 j	0.609 j	6.51	9.21	37.1	4.27 j	27	26.8	18.3	1.18	31.9	1.88	1700	10000	8
Benzo(a)Anthracene	0.266 j	0.338 j	2.86	4.01	23	2.31 j	11.5	12.4	8.24	0.581 i	13.5	0.944	6	4	2005
Chrysene	0.309 j	0.687 j	2.93	4.06 j	20.2	2.62	6.01	=	96.9	0.682 i	12.9	196.0	6	40	200
Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	0.283 j	0.340 j	3.22	2.37 j	14.3	2.31 j	8.57	10.2	5.38	0.470	12.0	10.1	6	4	205
Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	0.147 j	0.213 j	2.49	4.31 j	21.2	2.08 j	9.15	9.31	6.27	0.585 j	10.2	0.671 i	6	4	200
Benzo(a)Pyrene	Q.	ON	3.12	3.99 j	22.4	2.11 j	9.01	11.7	7.12	0.605	11.9	1.05	99	99	8
Indeno(1,2,3-CD)Pyrene	GR	QN	1.92	GN	10.3	S	6.64	7.31	4.34	GZ.	7.71	0.662	6.	4	500
Dibenz(A,h)Anthracene	GN	S	G	ON	GN	ND	QN	QX	S	QN	QN.	QZ	99.	99	8
Benzo(g,h,i)Perylene	QN.	9	1.98	Q.	10.7	ND	7.37	7.96	4.69	Q	8.63	0.764 j	NCS		

All results in mg/kg (ppm); ND-Not Detected; NCS - No Criteria Selected; j - Estimated value

Table 4 - Continued

Historical Fill Soil Samples – PAH Analysis 4/3/07 – 4/5/07

		The state of the s		AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER		STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN C	- 8	2							
Sample 10	HS-13	#S-14	IS-15	91-SH	11S-17	HS-18	61-SH	HS-19 HS-20	HS-21	HS-22	115-23	HS-24	RDC	NRDC	MΩ
Depth	3.5-4.0	3.5-4.0	3.5-4.0	3.5-4.0	5.5-6.0	2.5-3.0	3.0-3.5	4.5-5.0	2.5-3.0	2.5-3.0	2.5-3.0	2.5-3.0	SCC	SCC	သ
Naphthalene	ND	0.838-j	GN	0.016 j	0.042 j	0.079 j	0.208 j	0.138 j	0.0338 J	0.394 J	QN.	GN.	230	4200	901
2-Methylnaphthalene	QN	0.530 j	ON	GN	ND	0.0164 j	QN.	Q	0.115 J	0.142 J	QN	QN	NCS	NCS	NCS
Accnaphthylene	CN	0.137j	Ω	0.013 j	0.0429 j	0.102 j	CIN	0.0854 J	0.0482 J	0.216 J	Q	G	NCS	NCS	NCS
Acenaphthene	QN	2.13	GR	0.0102 j	0.0128 j	QN	ND	0.0618 J	0.034 J	1.24 J	ΩN	QN	3400	10000	901
Fluorene	QN	2.68	S	QN	0.0256 j	ND	ON	QN	0.327 J	0.976 J	QN	GN	2300	10000	100
Phenanthrene	S	20.8	1.43 j	0.077 j	0.207 j	0.185 j	0.560 j	0.53 J	0.534	8.05	0.011 J	QN	NCS	NCS	NCS
Anthracene	S	5.9	Ð	0.0319 j	0.0742 j	0.075 j	QN	0.174 J	0.136 J	2.37	Q	QN	10000	10000	8
Fluoranthene	1.49 j	20.5	1.59 j	0.135 j	0.541	1.2	1.15 j	1.22 J	1.19	14.1	0.0286 J	0.0321 J	2300	10000	100
Pyrene	2.74 j	25.7	2.37 j	0.243 j	0.803	69.1	0.944 j	1.05 J	96.0	11.2	0.0327 J	0.0286 J	1700	10000	100
Benzo(a)Anthracene	£	12.3	ND	0.113 j	0.376	0.97	0.608	0.624 J	0.511	6.32	0.017 J	QN	6.	4	500
Chrysene	<u>Q</u>	8.01	QN	0.0969 j	0.317j	0.911	0.784 j	0.515.5	0.489	6.1	0.0099 J	GN	6	40	500
Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	Q	6.94	QN	ON.	0.271 j	0.828	0.784 j	0.518 J	0.416	6.05	0.0935 J	QN.	6.	4	50
Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	GN	9.81	CN	ND	0.257 j	0.818	0.736 j	0.433 J	0.419	4.78	0.01 J	Q.	6.	4	200
Benzo(a)Pyrene	QN O	0.6	QN	0.0891	0.359	0.977	0.832 j	0.553 J	0.440	5.63	0.117 J	QN	99.	99.	901
Indeno(1,2,3-CD)Pyrene	Ξ	5.61	S	Œ.	0.20 j	0.538	ON	0.224 J	0.168 J	2.180	Ω̈́	GN	6.	4	500
Dibenz(A,h)Anthracene	G.	QN	QN	ND	ΩN	CIN	Q	QN	0.0648 J	0.779 J	S	Q.	99:	99.	100
Benzo(g,h,i)Perylene	S	5.36	Q.	CZ	0.237 j	0.626	GN	0.23 J	0.161 J	2.17	g	Œ	NCS		
/ W 11 11 Y	TA COLOR		0016					,							

Table 4 - Continued

Historic Fill Soil Samples - Priority Pollutant Metals Analy

	- CONT	A STREET, STRE			CAR 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	A RACES		CARLE IVECTA	ALC: A HIGH	7 13 1517	(17)	/ 15/			
Sample ID	·	118-2	18.3		2 011	7 311	110.7	0 000	0.044		*	101			
the at	4 4	1 4			C-C11	9-2	-2	2-2	6.2	-S-E	S	IS-12	1		
	4.0-4.3	4.0-4.3	4.5-5.0		5.0-5.5	4.5-5.0	3.0-3.5	3.0-3.5	3 (1-3.5	35.40	2530	36.40	RDCSCC	NRDCSCC	CWSCC
Silver	Q	QN	CN	Г	CZ	CIN	CIV	CIA		0.1	U.D. C.M	0.4-0.0			
Argenic	27	1.60	07.0	T	CIV.	ON I	GN	2	ŝ	2	2	9	011	4100	
A STATE OF THE STA	7.4.7	7.17	8.48		3.48	92.9	4.69	3.3	2.31	13.3	10.7	OIA.	00		
Reryllium	0.265	0.697	0.48	0.25	ND 0 349	0.349	0.305	905.0	0.300 0.200 0.200 0.200	0.210	10.0	Caro	07	07	
Cadmium	S	S	2	†	2	014	Coco	0.550	107.0	0.712	0.337	0.273	2	2	
Observed				7		ON.	È	0.674	Ê	S	0.824	S	30	100	
CHOMBI	/4./	16.	24.2		10.3	30.3	20.6	18.4	000	00	25.2	600	3.6	001	
Copper	385	52.8	914	1	11.4	701	1,0	2 20	0.00	0.7	5.62	7.63	740	9100	
Ziski	133	12.0		+	11.1	17.0	+/	C.//	8.72	553	55.4	17.1	009	009	
	771	12.9			3.96	32.9	26.4	9 61	197	20.4	200	2.30	050	0.400	
Lead	86.1	48.2	117	Ι-	32.3	120	136	170	0 00	1.00	40.4	1.23	007	7400	
Antimony	38.0	CIZ	200	+		771	071	7/1	30.8	667	1580	32.6	400	009	
0.1	202		6.30	1	ND.	68.7	4.4	S	2	11.7	4 67	S	14	240	
Scienium	Q	Q Z	2		Q Z	CZ	S	CZ	CIN	CN CN	O. C.			040	
Thallium	Œ	2	S	+-	CIV.	014			3	GN	CN	ON.	63	3100	
Zinc	0.40	100	1000	+		GE.	ON I	S	Ê	2	Ŝ	S	2	2	
7,000	67.3	0.6/	63.8		8.4	76.3	204	225	69.2	95.8	260	350	1500	0031	
Mercury	0.265	0.30	0.256	-	ŝ	0.43	001.0	7010	2	200	1000	133.5	2000	1,000	
T PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND ADDRES				+		C1.0	0.127	0.124	2	2	0.708	2	14	270	

All results in mg/kg (ppm); ND-Not Detected; NCS - No Criteria Selected; j - Estimated value

Table 4 - Continued

Historic Hill Coll C.

		- ∥	TISTORIC FIII SOI	-	Samples -		ty Pollut	Priority Pollutant Metals Analysis 4/3/07 – 4/5/07	als Anal	vsis 4/3/	07 - 4/5	(0,			
Sample ID	-S-13	HS-14	11S-15		21-SH	81-81	01-31	06.211	115.31	re on	116.33	10 011			
Depth	3.5-4.0	3.5-4.0	3.5-4.0	3.5-4.0	5.5-6.0	2.5-3.0	3.0-3.5	45-50	25.30	22-51	25.20	67-CH	RDCSCC	NRDCSCC	IGWSCC
Silver	QN	QN.	S	1	CZ	CIN	CIIV	CIN	254	200	0.0-0.4	D.C-C-7			
Arcenic	CIA	CIA		1	GY -	GNI		GN.	Q.	2	QN.	Ê	0=	4100	
, macini	2	Q.	3.2	- 1	1.69	2.83	1.63	7.88	3.10	7.6	<u>G</u> N	6.04	00	00	
Beryllum	GN	0.369	0.257		QN	QN	0.452	0.345	CN	0.414	CZ.	2	3	077	
Cadmium	S	S	GN		S	QN	CIN	2	2			2 4	7	7	
Chromium	13.7	1	12.1	-	00.0			GNI	ON!	2	Ž	ŝ	36	90	
	1.2.1		13.1	Т	7.09	1.71	16.1	4	13.9	36.6	7.92	16.3	240	6100	
Copper	37.1	38.4	57.6		10.3	11.3	71.7	8 00	22.5	147	31.2	0 03	009	200	
Nickel		7 78	16.3	Г	(2)	5 03				1.	21.7	0.00	000	000	
The state of the s	7. 0.	07.7	10.7	\neg	0.32	3.81	7.5.0	8.17	10.3	5.8	92.9	91.9	250	2400	
Lead	43.7	160	51.5		46.3	22.5	226	283	46.9	696	716	35.1	400	2007	
Antimony	ŝ	QN	ON	1	S	S	CN	0.33		101		1.7	400	000	
Selenium	GN.	Ê	Ę		CZ	S		CIX		10:7	2 2	GN.	+1	340	
Thalliam	ON.	2	22	7		CINI	QV.	GN	GN	S S	ON.	Ê	63	3100	
		2	ON	_	ON.	S	Ê	ŝ	<u></u>	2	S	CN	,	,	
Zinc	75.1	133	86.2		53.5	38.5	171	281	55	158	18.1	22.2	0031	1500	
Mercury	Ê	0.213	<u>e</u>		S	0.114	0.258	0.895	0 346	CIN CIN	10.1	C.77	1300	000	
		II V	Α 11	7	2 12 212		200	6,000	01.5.0	CIAN	Q.	S	14	0/7	

Table 4 - Continued

Fictoric Fill Coil Com

				13101		The fill soll samples - I'CB Analysis 4/3/07 - 4/5/05		Analysi	s 4/3/117	- 4/5/87					
Sample 1D Depth	HS-I 4.0-4.5	HS-2 4.0-4.5	HS-3 4.5-5.0	HS-4 3.5-4.0	HS-5 5.0-5.5	HS-6 4.5-5.0	11S-7 3.0-3.5	3.0-3.5	IIS-9 3.0-3.5	HS-10 3.5-4.0	118-11	HS-12 3.5-4.0	RDCSCC	NRDCSCC	IGWSCC
Total PCB's	QN	Q Q	QN	S	QN	ĝ	Ê	QN	QN	ŝ	Î	ŝ	0.49	,	0.2
												}	1.	4	20

All results in mg/kg (ppm); ND-Not Detected; NCS - No Criteria Selected; j - Estimated value

Table 4- Continued

T0/5/167 Historical Fill Soil Samples - DCR Anglysis

							al Fill Coll Calliples — COS Analysis 4/5/17		16 4/5/	7/2/	_				
Committee III	61 (31.3	T R CORN								0.00	,				
Sample II)	113-CI	4-7-	2	9-2	2	-S	18.19 118.20	HS.20	16.21	115.22	116.33	TE OIL			
Depth	3.5-4.0	3.5-4.0	3540	35.40	55.60	2530	2026	4 5 6 6		77.0	67-611		COSTUR	SUSSIGN SUSSIGN	COMMO
					700			4.5-5.0	_	0.5-6.7	2.5-3.0	2.5-3.0		220000	œ
					•••										
Fotal PCB's	S	<u>Q</u>	S	Q N	Ê	S	S	QN	Q	S	S	9	0.40	ć	05
	97,128											!	```	4	2

Table 4 - Continued

-4/5/07	
4/3/07	
C Analysis	
S-TPHCA	
Sample	
c Fill Soil	- ()
Historic	· CAX
	C 011
	C 088

				I ISLOI IL	THE SOIL	Salling		10 rm 5011 53111 pies – 1 rHC Analysis 4/3/0/ – 4/5/0/	31S 4/3/U	-4/5/6	_				
Sample 30	2	651	116.3	No. A	2 011	V SIL	I CAR	× 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 000				VIV.		
	2		J-51	1.0.1	0-01	9	12	20-02	6-S	2	Ś	2.2			
Depth	4.0-4.5	4.0-4.5	4.5-5.0	3.5-4.0	5.0-5.5	4.5-5.0	3.0-3.5	3.5 30.35 30.35 35.40 35.20 3	3 11-3 5	35.40	35.20	2 4 5	RDCSCC	NRDCSCC	ICWSCC
									7.0	0.5	0.0-0.0	0.4-0.0			
TPHC	551	0/91	290	3480	159	1950	1720	1580	146	386	1440	775	10000	0000	
								2	<u> </u>	700	1440	200	0000	0000	SCS
		- V	moon 140 in		4	2						-			
		E C	n resums in mg/K	ಯ	om); ND-	Not Detec	sted; NCS	(ppm); ND-Not Detected; NCS – No Criteria Selected; j – Estimated value	eria Selec	:ted; j – E	stimated	value			

Table 4 - Continued

Historical Fill Soil Samnles - TPHC Analysis 4/3/07

			4			I LYCLIN DIN		/ / / / / /	2/2/4 618	70/4 - /	_				
	61 011	F F URL	4 5 0 2 2	V				*	CONTRACTOR OF THE PERSON OF TH		The state of the s				
Sample 10	21-21	+1-01	2-2-	12-16	2-12	-S-	5-19	IS-20	S-21	118.22		VC 3tl			
Danth	45.40	25.40				4		,				7 7	CCCCCC	COCCUM	((() () () () () ()
27.5.3111	J.J-4.U	0.4	3.3-4.0	5.4-6.0	2.0-0.0	2.5-3.0	3.0-3.5	2	25.30	25.30	25.30	25.26	NO COCC	SKE COCC	282
									200	D. C. C.	0.0	0.0-0-7			
Orac.	0 0 0													200	
	08/5	707	5110	247	96	901	5730	283	195	304	95.5	99.2	00001	00001	NCs
	-								•		-	!			2

Table 5

Historical Fill Soil Samples - PAH Analysis

Comparison to Historic Fill Maximum and Average Values - Table 4-2, N.J.A.C. 7:26E-4.6

	2 6 6 6	- CAR						Control of the last of the las	The second secon					
	-2	7-011	7.2	HS-4	5	S		× ×	0 21	115 10	110.11	C 9 (31)	Cas	7
Depth	4.0-4.5	4.0.45	45.50	35.40	200	45.50	7000	2000	7-011	01-51	11-61	71-61	2	S
		2.	200	0.3	3.0-3.3	4.3-3.0	3.0-3.3	3.0-3.3	3.0-3.5	3.5-4.0	2.5-3.0	3.5-4.0	MAX	AVC
Benzo(a)Anthracene	0.266 j	0.338 j	2.86	4.01	23	2.31 ;	11.5	12.4	8 24	1850	13.5	0.044	071	
Renzo(h)Fluoranthene	0.002 ;	0.040	000	. 200					7.0	0.001	5.0	0.744	200	13/
Denies (9) radiament	0.203	0.240	777.6	7.3/	5.4	2,311	8.57	202	5 38	0.470	12.0	101	01.1	-
Renzo(k)Fluoranthene	0.147	: 0100	07.0			. 000			000	0.1.0	12.0	10.1	2	
Delica (n.) Hadi antifello	V-1-7	(C17.0	7.49	4.31	7.17	2.081	9.15	03	269	. 585 0	10.0	11290	50	20
Renzo(a)Pyrene	S	CIN	2.5	. 00 0	7 00					0.000	10.4	0.071	7,5	2.7
and the same		GN	3.12	3.39	4.77	7.11.7	9.0	11.7	7.12	. 5090	0 =	- 04	130	00.
Indeno(1.2.3-CD)Pyrene	S	S	1 00	OIN.	10.0	1	1			600.0		2.03	170	1.07
100 660		3	1.72	2	5.01	Ž.	6.64		4.34	Ş	771	1 (29)	23	. 43
Dibenz(A h)Anthracene	S	2	CN	N.D.	N.D.	2	4	0.5				700.0	70	+
			CIAI	22	SE	2	È	2	2	Ê	S	Ē	25	1 24
		A 11 200 140 12 20 10 1	M	Contract Contract	6. 16.	000	1						Ĉ,	1.2.1

All results in mg/kg (ppm); ND-Not Detected; NCS – No Criteria Selected; j – Estimated value

Table 5 - Continued

Historical Fill Soil Samples - PAH Analysis

Comparison to Historic Fill Maximum and Average Values - Table 4-2, N.J.A.C. 7:26E-4.6

	2 3 3	T TORK	A P CRA	1, 0,00	1 7					- COLUMN CONTRACTOR CO				
Carolings 117	21-031	±-25	2-2-	2-2	- IS-12	×	2	18-20	2.2	115.33	11C 22	KE 34	JAX	MAG
Cont	3 4 4 5	36.40			1			2	2	77-011	24-518	17-511	2	2
Min	3.3-4.0	3.3-4.0	3.3-4.0	3.3-4.0	2.2-6.6	2.5-3.0	3.0-3.5	4.5-5.0	2.5-3.0	2.5-3.0	2.5-3.0	25.30	NA N	5/A
Benzo(a) Anthracene	QN	12.3	QN.	0.113	0.376	0.97	0.608	0.624.1	0.511	63	0.017	OIX.	071	23
Renzo(h)Fluoranthene	CIN	707	CIN	9		0000				40.0	0.017		001	7
Delico(v)r radiamento	2	0.74	NO.	2	0.271	0.828	0.784	0.518 J	0.416	6.05	0.0935 7	S	OI.	101
Renza(k)Elmoranthene	2	100	CIA	014	. 2000	0.00						2	211	
South and an annual and an		7.01	ND.	2	1/07.0	0.818	0.7361	0.433 J	0.419	4.78		S	03	1 70
Benzo(a)Pvrene		00	GN	0.0001	0.350	2000	. 000	1 600					?	1.72
(m)	1	0.,	GM	0.0071	V.539	0.977	0.852	0.333 J	0.440	5.63	0.117.	£	120	08
Indeno(1,2,3-CD)Pyrene	S	5.61	<u></u>	S	0.20 i	0.538	CZ	0 224 1	1 891 0	2 180	CIN	CI2	20	17
Dihana(A h) Anthus	9	4	CI.	-					6001.0	701.7	QV.	2	ò	7
Lynch (A, II) Ammacene		Ê	Ž	Ê	Ê		S	S	0.0648.1	1 077 0	S	CIN	35	75

Table 5 - Continued

Historic Fill Soil Samples - Priority Pollutant Metals Analysis

		nosticon	to Histor				10 4 Car 1	TAT THEFT TATE	Clais Can	alysis				
		I Val ISUM	IOTELIA OF	IC FIII IV	KANIN UN	and Av	erage V	alues — I	able 4-2	Z.	7:26E	46		
Sample ID	IS-I	HS-2	IS-3	HS-4	HS-8	y 5H	136.7	0 311	O CAR	07.011				
	4.0-4.5	40.45	45.50	35.45	2 2 5 2	200	1.01	0-011	H3-9	91-21	= -	2-12	HS	ES
,		2	7.C. J.O	J. J. 4.U	5.0-5.5	4.3-5.0	3.0-3.3	3.0-3.5	3.0-3.5	3.5-4.0	2.5-3.0	3.5-4.0	MAX	J/V
Arsenic	14.2	14.2 27.7 8.4	8.48	6:1	3.48	92.9	4 69	8.48 1.9 3.48 6.76 4.69 3.3 7.31 12.3 10.7 NITS	221	12.2	10.7	AT A	0000	5 .
	3700	0.00	07.0	000			20.	5:5	1 5.7	5.5		2	1098	3.15
	0.703	0.097	0.48	0.25	2	0.349	0.305	0.328	0.237	0.712	0 337	0000	00	-
	CIZ.	2	CIA.	0.71	200		200	0.0	107.0	0.712	1.537	0.273	2	1.23
	2	S	ND	10.0	2	2	2	0.674	Ê	S	0.824	5	610	1115
Lead	28	48.2	117	5	200	001	70.	000			170:0	25	OIC	(1.1)
		7.01	/	107	52.3	129	971	7.7	30.8	295	1580	32.6	10700	271
Zinc	87.3	79.6	63.8	165	2 × ×	763	707	300	000	0 5 0				
							107	677	7.60	2.0	607	2.5		575

All results in mg/kg (ppm); ND-Not Detected; NCS - No Criteria Selected; j - Estimated value

Table 5 - Continued

Historical Fill Soil Samples - Priority Pollutant Metals Analysis Comparison to Historic Hill Ma

		Darison	c HISTOR		laxımum		erage V:	illes -	e 4	7	19C.L	4 6		
	110.12	V1 311	110.15	71 018	10 T		C			on remon t 6		0.4.		
		1	21-21	01-21	1-2	2	61-51	HS-20	5-21	118.22	116.33	IIC 34		Cax
=	3.5-4.0	3.5-4.0	3.5-4.0	3.5-4.0	5.5-6.0	25.30	30.35	4 5 5 5		4 6 4 6	25-61	113-24		2
	CI.	4				200	J. D. D. J.	4.J-5.0	D-2.0	0.5-5.2	2.5-3.0	7.5-5.0		AVG.
Alsenic	ND ND 3.2	2	3.2	7.87	1.69	2.83	2.83	7.88	01.	109 UN 92	Ę	707	1000	31 01
	2		1					2		2.	2	±5.5		13.15
	2	0.309	0.257	0.377	2	Ê	0.452	0 345		0.417	2	CZ.	1	-
	Cit	2	41.6	1				2	1	F11-0	3	2		1.23
	2	2	2	Ž	2	2	Ê	S	S	S	2			1 1 1
	42.0	170	9 7 2							25	130	2		CI:I
	43.7	200	0.10	633	46.3	22.5	226	283	6 91	090	716	25.1		200
	75 1	123	0 70	4.40					2	107	7.10	1.00		7/4
	1.5	133	7.08	140	53.5	38.5	121	281	55	158	48.1	222		363
		. 11							,	200	1.01	4.4.3		2/2

Table 6
Surface Water Discharge Area Soil Samples – VOC Analysis 4/3/07

Surface wate	1			ipics - v	OC Anai	ysis 4/3/0/	
Sample ID Depth	SP-1 2.0-2.5	SP-2 7.0-7.5	SP-3 2.0-2.5	SP-4 2.0-2.5	RDCSCC	NRDCSCC	IGWSCC
Chloromethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	520	1000	10
Vinyl Chloride	ND	ND	ND	ND	2	7	10
Bromomethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	79	1000	1
Chloroethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	NCS	NCS	NCS
Acrolein	ND	ND	ND	ND	NCS	NCS	NCS
Acrylonitrile	ND	ND	ND	ND	1	5	1
1,1-Dichloroethene	ND	ND	ND	ND	8	150	10
Acetone	ND	ND	ND	ND	1000	1000	100
Carbon Disulfide	ND	ND	ND	ND	NCS	NCS	NCS
Methylene Chloride	0.06	ND	ND	ND	520	1000	10
Trans-1,2-Dichoroethene	ND	ND	ND	ND	1000	1000	50
1,1-Dichloroethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	570	1000	10
Vinyl Acetate	ND	ND	ND	ND	NCS	NCS	NCS
2-Butanone	ND	ND	ND	ND	1000	1000	50
CIS-1,2,-Dichloroethene	ND	ND	ND	ND	79	1000	
Chloroform	ND	ND	ND	ND	19	28	1
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	210	1000	1
Carbon Tetrachloride	ND	ND	ND	ND	210		50
Benzene	ND	ND	ND	ND	3	13	1
1,2-Dichloroethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	6		1
Trichloroethene	ND	ND	ND	ND	23	24	1
1,2-Dichloropropane	ND	ND	ND	ND ND		54	1
Bromodichloromethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	10	43	NCS
4-Methyl-2-Pentanone	ND	ND	ND		11	46	1
Cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	ND	ND	ND	ND	1000	1000	50
2-Chloroethyl Vinyl Ether	ND	ND	ND ND	ND	4	5	1
Toluene	ND	ND	ND ND	ND	NCS	NCS	NCS
Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	ND	ND		ND	1000	1000	500
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	4	5	1
2-Hexanone	ND	ND	ND ND	ND	22	420	1
Tetrachloroethene	ND ND	ND		ND	NCS	NCS	NCS
Dibromochloromethane	ND	ND ND	ND	ND	4	6	1
Chlorobenzene	ND	ND ND	ND	ND	110	1000	1
Ethyl Benzene	ND		ND	ND	37	680	1
M&P Xylenes		ND	ND	ND	1000	1000	100
O-Xylene	ND ND	ND	ND	ND	410	1000	67
Styrene	ND ND	ND	ND	ND	410	1000	67
Bromoform		ND	ND	ND	23	97	100
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	86	370	1
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	ND	ND	ND	ND	34	70	1
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ND	ND	0.047 J	ND	5100	10000	100
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ND	ND	0.114 J	ND	570	10000	100
TIC's	ND	ND	ND	ND	5100	10000	50
All results in modes (ND	ND	0.584 J	ND			

Table 6 - Continued

Surface Water Discharge Area Soil Samples - BNA Analysis 4/3/07

Surface Wat	er Disch:	arge Are	a Soll Sa	mples -	BNA Ana	lysis 4/3/0°	7
Sample ID Depth	SP-1 2.0-2.5	SP-2 10-1.5	SP-3 2.0-2.5	SP-4 2.0-2.5	RDCSCC	NRDCSCC	IGWSCC
n-Nitrosodimethylamine	ND	ND	ND	ND	140	600	100
Bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.66	3	100
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	ND	ND	ND	ND	5100	10000	100
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ND	ND	ND	1.06 j	570	10000	100
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ND	ND	ND	ND	5100	10000	50
Benzyl Alcohol	ND	ND	ND	ND	10000	10000	50
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether	ND	ND	ND	ND	2300	10000	10
Hexachlororethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	6	100	100
N-Nitroso-di-n-propylamine	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.66	0.66	100
Nitrobenzene	ND	ND	ND	ND	28	520	10
Isophorone	ND	ND	ND	ND	1100	10000	50
Bis(2-chloroethoxy)	ND	ND	ND	ND	NCS	NCS	NCS
Benzoic Acid	ND	ND	ND	ND	NCS	NCS	NCS
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	ND	ND	ND	ND	68	1200	100
Naphthalene	3.91 j	ND	28.7 j	1.79 j	230	4200	100
4-Chloroaniline	ND	ND	ND	ND	230	4200	NCS
Hexachlorobutadiene	ND	ND	ND	ND	1	21	100
2-Methylnaphthalene	ND	ND	ND	ND	NCS	NCS	NCS
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	ND	ND	ND	ND	400	7300	100
2-chloronaphthalene	ND	ND	ND	ND	NCS	NCS	NCS
2-Nitroaniline	ND	ND	ND	ND	NCS	NCS	NCS
Acenaphthylene	ND	ND	ND	ND	NCS	NCS	NCS
Dimethylphthalate	ND	ND	ND	ND	10000	10000	50
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	ND	ND	ND	ND	1	4	10
Acenaphthene	ND	ND	ND	ND	3400	10000	100
3-Nitroaniline	ND	ND	ND	ND	NCS	NCS	NCS
Dibenzofuran	ND	ND	ND	ND	NCS	NCS	NCS
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	ND	ND	ND	ND	1	4	10
Fluorene	ND	ND	ND	ND	2300	10000	100
4-Chlorophenyl-phenylether	ND	ND	ND	ND	NCS	NCS	NCS
Diethylphthalate	ND	ND	ND	ND	10000	10000	50
4-Nitroaniline	ND	ND	ND	ND	NCS	NCS	NCS
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	ND	ND	ND	ND	140	600	100
1,2-Diphylhydrazine	ND	ND	ND	ND	NCS	NCS	NCS
4-Bromophenyl-phenylether	ND	ND	ND	ND	NCS	NCS	NCS
Hexachlorobenzene	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.66	2	100
Phenanthrene	ND	ND	50.6 j	3.61	NCS	NCS	NCS
Anthracene	ND	ND	ND	0.991 j	10000	10000	100
Carbazolo	ND	ND	ND	ND	NCS	NCS	NCS
Di-n-butylphthalate	ND	ND	ND	ND	5700	10000	100
Fluoranthene	ND	ND	93.1	7.52	2300	10000	100
Benzidine	ND	ND	ND	ND	NCS	NCS	NCS
Pyrene	ND	ND	137	8.47	1700	10000	100
Butylbenzylphthalate	ND	ND	ND	ND	1100	10000	100
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	ND	ND	ND	ND	2	6	100
Benzo(a)anthracene	ND	ND	61 j	4,12	0.9	4	500
Chrysene	ND	ND	58.8 j	4.18	9	40	500
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	ND	ND	44 j	1.2 j	49	210	100
Di-n-octylphthalate	ND	ND	ND	ND	1100	10000	100
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	ND	ND	58.1 j	3.84	0.9	4	50
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	ND	ND	63.8 j	4.1	0.9	4	500
Benzo(a)pyrene	ND	ND	61.7 j	4.16	0.66	0.66	100
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	ND	ND	38.9 j	2.13 j	0.9	4	500
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.66	0.66	100
Bezno(g,h,i)perylene	ND	ND	44.8 j	2.63 j	NCS	NCS	NCS
TIC's	21.3 J	17.7 J	158 j	2.69	+	1100	1103
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